
Cannabis 101:

Implementation of Optimal Local Cannabis Policy in the City of Alameda

Presented by:

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Dynamic History of Cannabis in US

- Medical & Industrial use of Cannabis through 1937...

- Post Prohibition attitude changes

Harry Anslinger



Bureau of Prohibition
Federal Bureau of Narcotics



- Marihuana Tax Act of 1937



Illegal Cannabis in US

- Boggs Act of 1951
- Narcotics Control Act of 1956
 - First-time cannabis possession with no stamp tax:
 - 2 – 10 years
 - Up to \$20,000 fine
- Controlled Substances Act of 1970
 - Schedule 1 classification



“Legalization” of Cannabis in US

- The Cole Memo (2013)
 - 8 criteria to maintain State’s right to control
- The Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment (2014)
 - Prevents funding for the DOJ or DEA to use for arresting or prosecuting patients, caregivers, and businesses that are acting in compliance with state medical cannabis laws
- U.S vs. McIntosh (2016)
 - 9th Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirms Rorabacher-Farr



Legalization Trends

- Medical cannabis is currently legal in 29 States
- Recreational Cannabis
 - 2012 Colorado and Washington
 - 2014 Alaska, Oregon and Washington D.C.
 - 2016 California, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada



Recent History of Cannabis in California

- 1996 - Proposition 215
 - Authorized medical cannabis use
- 2015 - The Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act
 - Known as the “MCRSA” (mer-SA)
 - Three bills co-joined AB 243, AB 266, SB 643
- 2016 – Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Proposition 64)
 - Known as the “AUMA” (A-U-M-A)
 - Authorized non-medical cannabis use
- 2017 – Medical and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (SB 94)
 - Known as the “MAUCRSA” (mah-KER-sa)
 - Replaced MCRSA and integrates medical and non-medical regulations and license types



Some MAUCRSA highlights

- Creates the Bureau of Cannabis Control
- Allows vertical integration of everything but testing
- Eliminates transportation licenses
- Allows special permits for county fairs and agricultural events for the sale and onsite consumption of cannabis
- Provides CEQA exemption for localities that require discretionary approval for permitting a commercial cannabis business

The Big Three of the Cannabis Industry

Retail and Delivery



Cultivation



Manufacturing



...and the Supporting Activities

Testing



Distribution



Cannabis Ingestion Methods

Inhalation: Smoking



More Cannabis Ingestion Methods

Inhalation: Vaping



More Cannabis Ingestion Methods

Oral: Tinctures and Ingestible Oils



Oral: Edibles and Drinks



More Cannabis Ingestion Methods

Topicals:



Retail Dispensaries



Retail Dispensaries



Cultivation



Cultivation



Cannabis Concentrate Manufacturing

Cumberland, Maryland



Cannabis Concentrate Manufacturing



The Cannabis Plant

- Varieties
- Properties



The Local Cannabis Policy Decision/Implementation Matrix

- 5-2-6

5 License Categories and Responsible Agency

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Retail, including delivery | - Bureau of Cannabis Control |
| 2. Manufacturing | - Department of Public Health |
| 3. Cultivation | - Department of Food and Agriculture |
| 4. Distribution | - Bureau of Cannabis Control |
| 5. Testing | - Bureau of Cannabis Control |



...Municipalities typically determine a fixed number of retail entities and limit the other types only by zoning....

California State License Types

Type 1—Cultivation; Specialty outdoor; Small

Type 1A—Cultivation; Specialty indoor; Small

Type 1B—Cultivation; Specialty mixed-light; Small

Type 1C—Cultivation; Specialty cottage; Small

Type 2—Cultivation; Outdoor; Small

Type 2A—Cultivation; Indoor; Small

Type 2B—Cultivation; Mixed-light; Small

California State License Types

Type 3—Cultivation; Outdoor; Medium

Type 3A—Cultivation; Indoor; Medium

Type 3B—Cultivation; Mixed-light; Medium

Type 4—Cultivation; Nursery.

Type 5, A, B —Cultivation; Large (not available until 2023)
outdoor, indoor, mixed light

California State License Types

Type 6 — Manufacturer 1 – non-volatile extractions

Type P -packaging and labelling

Type N -edibles, topicals

Type 7— Manufacturer 2 – volatile extractions

Type 8 — Testing laboratory

Type 10 — Retailer

Type 11— Distributor

Type 12— Microbusiness

2 Client Types

1. Medical Only
2. Medical and Non-Medical

6 Key Elements of Cannabis Implementation

1. Community Research and Outreach (*Meetings & Surveys*)
2. Health and Safety & Land Use Regulations (*Ordinance(s)*)
3. Local Industry Selections (*Application process*)
4. Full Cost Recovery (*Application, CUP & Regulatory Fees*)
5. Revenue (*Taxation Ballot Measure*)
6. Monitoring and Compliance (*As Defined by Ordinance*)



Community Research and Outreach

- Introduce cannabis to Council and community
- Engage Stakeholders
 - Elected officials, law enforcement, Finance, Planning, Public Works, etc.
 - Community leaders, advocates, business leaders, etc.
- Determine
 - Desired License Types
 - Medical vs. Non-Medical
 - Local health and safety priorities
- Community meetings or survey



Drafting a Regulatory Ordinance(s)

- Local and unique
- Ensure State and Federal (Cole memo) compliance
- Dovetail with AUMA (Proposition 64) and MAUCRSA (SB 94)
- Address local health and safety priorities
- Address land use and zoning priorities
- Other priorities
 - Local industry selection
 - Full cost recovery
 - Taxation
 - Monitoring and compliance



Typical Ordinance Elements

1. Findings
2. Purpose and Intent
3. Definitions
4. Addresses status of cannabis as illegal under federal law
5. Addresses compliance with MAUCRSA and any other state guidelines for cannabis
6. Operational Requirements
7. Prohibited Activities
8. Establishes permit fees and distinguishes personal vs. commercial applications
9. Enforcement
10. Severability



water



fire

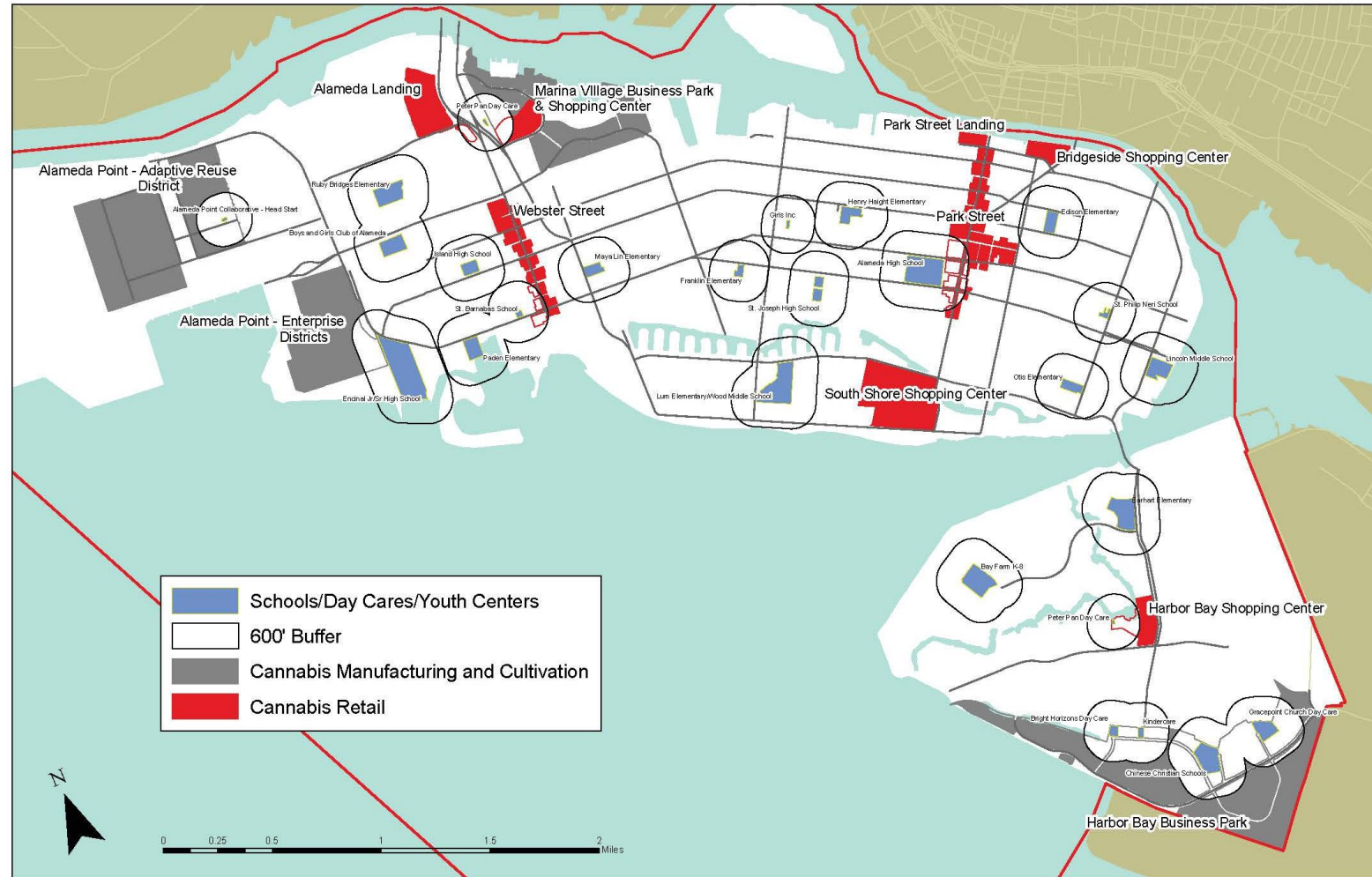


air



earth


Land Use Considerations



Health and Safety Components

- Operations
- Odor Control
- Security and safety
- Labelling and packaging
- Track and trace
- Parking/handicapped access
- Cash management
- Delivery
- Disposal
- etc.

Cannabis Facts



CERTIFIED

CANNABACEUTICALS™

Tested On: **October 12, 2010**

Tested By: **The Werc Shop**

Strain Name: **Bubba Kush (KB)**

Strain Type:	Indica	Wt. %
Δ⁹-THC Maximum:		16.1 %
Δ ⁹ -THCA		17.4 %
Δ ⁹ -THC		0.82 %
CBD Maximum:		0.25 %
CBDA		0.04 %
CBD		0.22 %
CBN:		0.33 %

May cause drowsiness. Alcohol may intensify this effect. Do not use while operating a car or heavy machinery. Keep out of reach of children. FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY. IN COMPLIANCE WITH H&S CODE 11362.5 IN ACCORDANCE WITH CA H&S CODE SEC. 11362.5(B)(1)(A) & 11362.7(h)

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Application Process and Processing

Application process

For Retail (with fixed number for licenses)

- Final review includes merit-based scoring of attributes:
 - *Location within Alameda*
 - *Local business/ resident preference*
 - *Operations Plan*
 - *Security Plan*
 - *Owner qualifications and experience - cannabis and non-cannabis*
 - *etc.*



Fees for Full Cost Recovery

- Regulatory Fees
- Full cost recovery of all agency costs
 - Staffing, processing, review, inspection, background checks, video monitoring, etc.
- Conduct Proposition 26-compliant fee study
- No new revenue...all costs must be accurate and real!



Common Types of Fees

1. Application (CUP and Commercial Cannabis Operator's Permit)
2. Renewal
3. Annual Monitoring and Compliance



Worksheet for Fees

All Permit Types								
Cannabis Monitor and Compliance								
TASK HOURS ASSIGNED TO STAFF:								
classification:	City Manager	City Attorney	Planning Manager	Planning Admin	Law Enforcement	Other	Prime Consultant Total Hours	Total Task Costs
FULLY LOADED HOURLY COST:	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
TASKS								
RECORD KEEPING and ADMINISTRATIVE								
Business Owner Requirements	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Registration Information and Background	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Accounting and Accounting Inspections	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Record Keeping	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Inspection, Indemnification, Insurance, Violations	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
TOTAL DIRECT HOURS	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	\$500.00
PRODUCT TRACKING								
Track and Trace System	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Accounting Software	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
Labelling, Dosages, Testing Handling and Protocol	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100.00
TOTAL DIRECT HOURS	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	\$300.00

Fees in Nearby Jurisdictions

Oakland

Application Fee

Medical Cannabis Dispensary: \$3,644

Non-Dispensary Medical Cannabis Facility: \$2,474

On-Site Consumption: \$2,813

Medical Cannabis Facility Annual Regulatory Fee

Gross sales > \$150,000 = \$ 11,173

Gross sales \$50,000 - \$150,000 = \$ 5,586

Gross sales < \$50,000 = \$ 2,790

On-Site Consumption \$ 1,628

Santa Rosa

Conditional Use Permit

Minor: \$ 2,607

Major: \$11,381

Minimum First Business License: Year: \$ 51

Public Hearing- Planning Commission \$1,960

Environmental Review

- Exemption - \$898

- Initial Study and Mitigated/Negative Declaration: \$4,669

Zoning Clearance-\$1,200

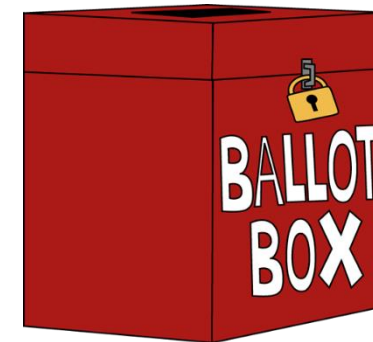
Taxation for General Fund Revenue

- General fund enhancement through taxation
- Requires balloted tax measure
- Tax Methodology
 - Gross receipts
 - Square footage
 - Inventory weight
 - other



Taxation Strategies

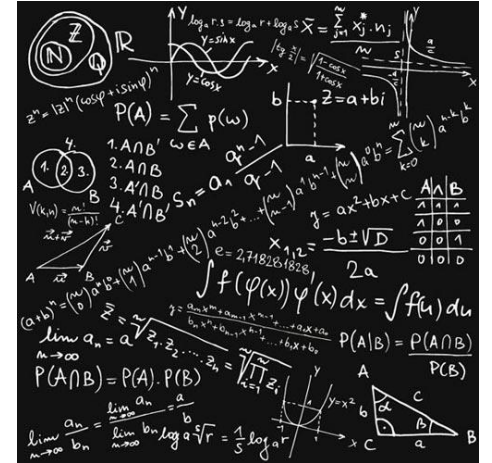
- Special tax 66.6% threshold
- General tax 50% threshold
- Timing and elections
- Predicted support levels



How Much Revenue?

- SCI's rule-of-thumb revenue formula:
 - Based upon statewide empirical analysis

Predicted annual general fund revenue =
(Agency Population) * (\$10 to \$20)



Example:

- City Population = 80,000
- Approximate Annual Tax Revenue= \$800,000 to \$1,600,000

Monitoring and Compliance

- Inspect financial records
- Track and trace verification
- Randomly test product
- Inspect labeling
- Inspect premises
- Video monitoring
- Community communications
 - Complaints
 - Violation reports
 - Answer questions



Other Issues

- Jobs, jobs, jobs
- Lessons learned from other jurisdictions
- On-site consumption
- Product Safety
- Crime Levels
 - Operating a motor vehicle
 - Gateway drug



STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Retail Dispensaries, including delivery
- Manufacturing
- Indoor Cultivation
- Distribution
- Testing
- Research and Development

What types of cannabis businesses should be permitted?
Medical only or medical and recreational?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Three (3) dispensaries
- No cap on manufacturing, indoor cultivation, distribution or testing

Cap number of cannabis businesses permitted?

Dispensaries only or all businesses?

If capped, at what number?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Dispensaries should be able to sell either medical and/or recreational
- Two recreational and one medical
- No onsite consumption

If dispensaries are capped, medical, recreational, or both?

Permit/prohibit on-site consumption?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Prohibited cannabis businesses on City-owned land
 - Locations for cannabis businesses are identified in Exhibit 2
-

Should cannabis business activity be permitted/prohibited on City-owned land?
Does Council support proposed locations for various cannabis business activities as contained in the map?



Other comments or direction on the
draft ordinance?

Timeline

2017

- Revise Ordinance to reflect City Council input and direction
- Prepare the required zoning text/map amendments for the Planning Board
- Prepare the fee study and amend the Master Fee Schedule
- If the recommendation is to cap the number of dispensaries, prepare the policies/process for selecting dispensary operators
- Bring revised Ordinance back to Council for 1st/2nd readings
- Prepare a staff report regarding taxation

2018

- Cannabis commercial businesses operational (pending temporary State permits)
 - City begins monitoring and compliance inspections
 - Cannabis Tax on Ballot
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